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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/765,469

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Koji Furukawa

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01/20/2006

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EXAMINER

UHLENHAKE, JASON S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2853

DATE MAILED: 01/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/765,469	<b>Applicant(s)</b> FURUKAWA, KOJI	
	<b>Examiner</b> Jason Uhlenhake	<b>Art Unit</b> 2853	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/02/04:7/07/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,2,5,11,12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Suganuma (U.S. Pat. 6,908,177) in view of Brescia et al (U.S. Pat. 4,502,054).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2).

***Suganuma discloses:***

- ***regarding claim 1***, ink jet head for recording an image on recording medium by ejecting ink containing charged fine particles by means of an electrostatic force (Column 1, Lines 11 – 20; Column 3, Lines 15 – 51), comprising:
  - ink guide whose tip end portion is directed toward a side of said recording medium; ink flow path that supplies the ink to said ink guide (Column 3, Lines 35 – 45)
  - ejection electrode that comprises a surrounding electrode arranged so as to surround an outer periphery of said ink guide with a predetermined spacing, and ejects the ink guided from said ink flow path to the tip end portion of said ink guide by means of the electrostatic force (Column 1, Lines 45 – 55; Column 6, Lines 25 – 43)
- ***regarding claim 5***, wherein said ink guide is arranged on a head substrate (312); ink flow path is formed between said head substrate (312) and an insulating substrate (316) arranged so as to be spaced apart from said head substrate (312) by a predetermined distance
  - through holes are formed in said insulating substrate (316); ink guide has said tip end portion protruding on side of said recording medium from one of the thorough holes formed in said insulating substrate (316) and guides the ink flowing in said ink flow path from said ink flow path to said tip end portion (Figures 8B, 21; Column 1, Lines 25 – 53)
- ***regarding claim 11***, ink contains charged fine particles which are dispersed in a solvent, and said ejection electrode is provided on a side of said insulating substrate in said ink flow path (Column 6, Lines 25 – 43)

- **regarding claim 12**, tip end portion of said ink guide has an affinity for the ink (Column 6, Lines 25 – 43)

- **regarding claim 13**, a guard electrode which is provided between adjacent ejection electrodes and suppresses electric field interferences occurring between the adjacent ejection electrodes (Column 21, Lines 60 – 68; Column 22, Lines 1 – 5)

***Suganuma does not disclose expressly:***

- **regarding claim 1**, a ratio between an effective inside diameter of surrounding electrode and a distance from said surrounding electrode to end of ink guide on side of recording medium is set in a range of 1 : 0.5 to 1 : 2

- **regarding claim 2**, surrounding electrode is substantially circular electrode, and said effective inside diameter is an average inside diameter

***Brescia et al discloses:***

- **regarding claim 1**, a ratio between an effective inside diameter of surrounding electrode and a distance from said surrounding electrode to end of ink guide on side of recording medium is set in a range of 1 : 0.5 to 1 : 2 (Figures 3, 3A; Column 4, Lines 7 – 24), for the purpose of supplying energy required for the jet and obtain good wear resistance.

- **regarding claim 2**, surrounding electrode is substantially circular electrode, and said effective inside diameter is an average inside diameter (Column 3, Lines 54 – 59; Column 4, Lines 7 – 24), for the purpose of stabilizing the ejection of ink from the ink jet head.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of a ratio between an effective inside diameter of surrounding electrode and a distance from said surrounding electrode to end of ink guide on side of recording medium is set in a range of 1 : 0.5 to 1 : 2; surrounding electrode is substantially circular electrode, and said effective inside diameter is an average inside diameter as taught by Brescia et al into the device of Suganuma. The motivations for doing so would have been to supply the energy required for the jet and obtain good wear resistance, and to stabilize the ejection of ink from the ink jet head.

Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suganuma (U.S. Pat. 6,908,177) in view of Brescia et al (U.S. Pat. 4,502,054) and Miroku (U.S. Pat. 4,633,328).

***Suganuma discloses:***

- ***regarding claim 3***, ink jet head for recording an image on recording medium by ejecting ink containing charged fine particles by means of an electrostatic force (Column 1, Lines 11 – 20; Column 3, Lines 15 – 51), comprising:
  - ink guide whose tip end portion is directed toward a side of said recording medium; ink flow path that supplies the ink to said ink guide (Column 3, Lines 35 – 45)

***Suganuma does not disclose expressly:***

- **regarding claim 3**, ejection electrode that comprises side-by-side electrodes arranged on both sides of said ink guide so as to oppose each other with a predetermined spacing

- a ratio between an effective spacing between said side-by-side electrodes and a distance from said side-by-side electrodes to end of said ink guide on side of said recording medium set in a range of 1 : 0.7 to 1 : 2.8

- **regarding claim 4**, wherein side-by-side electrodes are substantially parallel electrodes, and said effective spacing is an average electrode spacing

***Brescia et al discloses:***

- **regarding claim 3**, a ratio between an effective spacing between said side-by-side electrodes and a distance from said side-by-side electrodes to end of said ink guide on side of said recording medium set in a range of 1 : 0.7 to 1 : 2.8 (Figures 3, 3A; Column 4, Lines 7 – 24), for the purpose of supplying the energy required for the jet and obtain good wear resistance.

***Miroku discloses:***

- **regarding claim 3**, ejection electrode that comprises side-by-side electrodes (4) arranged on both sides of said ink guide so as to oppose each other with a predetermined spacing (Figure 3; Abstract; Column 1, Lines 5 – 11; Lines 45 – 56), for the purpose of suitably charging ink drops determined with respect to a spacing defined between ink droplets.

- **regarding claim 4**, wherein side-by-side electrodes are substantially parallel electrodes, and said effective spacing is an average electrode spacing Figure 3; Abstract; Column 1, Lines 52– 68), for the purpose of properly spacing the electrodes.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of a ratio between an effective spacing between said side-by-side electrodes and a distance from said side-by-side electrodes to end of said ink guide on side of said recording medium set in a range of 1 : 0.7 to 1 : 2.8; ejection electrode that comprises side-by-side electrodes arranged on both sides of said ink guide so as to oppose each other with a predetermined spacing; side-by-side electrodes are substantially parallel electrodes, and said effective spacing is an average electrode spacing as taught by Brescia et al and Miroku into the device of Saganuma. The motivations for doing so would have been to supply the energy required for the jet and obtain good wear resistance; purpose of properly spacing the electrodes; and purpose of suitably charging ink drops determined with respect to spacing defined between ink droplets.

Claims 6, 7, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saganuma (U.S. Pat. 6,908,177) as modified by Brescia et al (U.S. Pat. 4,502,054) and further in view of Murakami et al (U.S. Pat. 6,158,844).

***Saganuma as modified by Brescia et al discloses:***



- **regarding claim 7**, wherein surface of ink guide in at least the portion existing in said through hole has ink-repellent property (Saganuma: Column 24, Lines 12 – 23)

- **regarding claim 10**, wherein ink guide in at least the portion existing in through hole is configured with a ink-repellent member, and said surface of said ink guide in at least the portion existing in said through hole is processed with a ink repellent material (Saganuma: Column 24, Lines 12 – 23)

***Saganuma as modified by Brescia et al does not disclose expressly:***

- **regarding claim 6**, wherein a contact angle of a surface of said ink guide in at least a portion existing in through hole with respect to the ink is set larger than a contact angle of an inner wall surface of said through hole with respect to the ink

***Murakami et al discloses:***

- **regarding claim 6**, wherein a contact angle of a surface of said ink guide (50) in at least a portion existing in through hole with respect to the ink is set larger than a contact angle of an inner wall surface of said through hole (14) with respect to the ink (Figure 19)

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of a contact angle of a surface of said ink guide in at least a portion existing in through hole with respect to the ink is set larger than a contact angle of an inner wall surface of said through hole with respect to the ink as taught by Murakami et al into the device of Saganuma as modified by Brescia et al.

The motivation for doing so would have been to protect an ink head without damaging the projecting portion.

Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suganuma (U.S. Pat. 6,908,177) as modified by Brescia et al (U.S. Pat. 4,502,054) and Murakami et al (U.S. Pat. 6,158,844) and further in view of Miyashita et al (U.S. Pub. 2002/0136823).

***Suganuma as modified by Brescia et al and Murakami et al discloses all of the claimed limitations except for the following:***

- ***regarding claim 8***, wherein a difference between said contact angle of said surface of ink guide in at least the portion existing in through hole with respect to the ink and said contact angle of inner wall surface of said through hole with respect to the ink is set at not less than 10 degree

- ***regarding claim 9***, contact angle of surface of said ink guide in at least the portion existing in said through hole with respect to the ink is set at not less than 20 degree

***Miyashita et al discloses:***

- ***regarding claim 8***, wherein a difference between said contact angle of said surface of ink guide in at least the portion existing in through hole with respect to the ink and said contact angle of inner wall surface of said through hole with respect to the ink is set at not less than 10 degree (Paragraphs 0093 – 0094), for the purpose of

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carrying out a precise patterning by suppressing the bend in the jetted direction of the composition.

- **regarding claim 9**, contact angle of surface of said ink guide in at least the portion existing in said through hole with respect to the ink is set at not less than 20 degree (Paragraphs 0093 – 0094), for the purpose of carrying out a precise patterning by suppressing the bend in the jetted direction of the composition.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of a difference between said contact angle of said surface of ink guide in at least the portion existing in through hole with respect to the ink and said contact angle of inner wall surface of said through hole with respect to the ink is set at not less than 10 degree; contact angle of surface of said ink guide in at least the portion existing in said through hole with respect to the ink is set at not less than 20 degree as taught by Miyashita et al into the device of Suganuma as modified by Brescia et al and Murakami et al. The motivation for doing so would have been to carry out a precise patterning by suppressing the bend in the jetted direction of the composition.

Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Suganuma (U.S. Pat. 6,908,177) in view of Brescia et al (U.S. Pat. 4,502,054).

***Suganuma discloses:***

- **regarding claim 14**, ink jet head for recording an image on recording medium by ejecting ink containing charged fine particles by means of an electrostatic force (Column 1, Lines 11 – 20; Column 3, Lines 15 – 51), comprising:
  - two or more ink guides, a tip end portion being directed toward a side of said recording medium; one or more ink flow paths that supplies the ink to said ink guide (Column 3, Lines 35 – 45)
  - two or more ejection electrodes, each ejection electrode comprises a surrounding electrode arranged so as to surround an outer periphery of said ink guide with a predetermined spacing, and ejects the ink guided from said ink flow path to the tip end portion of said ink guide by means of the electrostatic force (Column 1, Lines 45 – 55; Column 6, Lines 25 – 43)
- **regarding claim 15**, means for holding recording medium; means for relatively moving said ink jet head and said recording medium (Column 1, Lines 50 – 54; Column 2, Lines 21 – 34)
- means for applying a predetermined bias voltage between ejection electrode and said recording medium (Column 3, Lines 20 – 51)
- means for applying a predetermined ejection voltage to said ejection electrode in accordance with said image to be recorded on said recording medium (Column 3, Lines 20 – 51)

***Suganuma does not disclose expressly:***

- **regarding claim 14**, a ratio between an effective inside diameter of surrounding electrode and a distance from said surrounding electrode to end of ink guide on side of recording medium is set in a range of 1 : 0.5 to 1 : 2

***Brescia et al discloses:***

- **regarding claim 14**, a ratio between an effective inside diameter of surrounding electrode and a distance from said surrounding electrode to end of ink guide on side of recording medium is set in a range of 1 : 0.5 to 1 : 2 (Figures 3, 3A; Column 4, Lines 7 – 24)

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of a ratio between an effective inside diameter of surrounding electrode and a distance from said surrounding electrode to end of ink guide on side of recording medium is set in a range of 1 : 0.5 to 1 : 2 as taught by Brescia et al into the device of Suganuma. The motivations for doing so would have been to supply the energy required for the jet and obtain good wear resistance.

Claims 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Suganuma (U.S. Pat. 6,908,177) in view of Brescia et al (U.S. Pat. 4,502,054) and Miroku (U.S. Pat. 4,633,328).

***Suganuma discloses:***

- **regarding claim 16**, ink jet head for recording an image on recording medium by ejecting ink containing charged fine particles by means of an electrostatic force (Column 1, Lines 11 – 20; Column 3, Lines 15 – 51), comprising:

- two or more ink guides, a tip end portion is directed toward a side of said recording medium; one or more, ink flow paths that supplies the ink to two or more ink guides (Column 3, Lines 35 – 45)

- **regarding claim 17**, means for holding recording medium; means for relatively moving said ink jet head and said recording medium (Column 1, Lines 50 – 54; Column 2, Lines 21 – 34)

- means for applying a predetermined bias voltage between ejection electrode and said recording medium (Column 3, Lines 20 – 51)

- means for applying a predetermined ejection voltage to said ejection electrode in accordance with said image to be recorded on said recording medium (Column 3, Lines 20 – 51)

***Suganuma does not disclose expressly:***

- **regarding claim 16**, two or more ejection electrode that comprises side-by-side electrodes arranged on both sides of said ink guide so as to oppose each other with a predetermined spacing

- a ratio between an effective spacing between said side-by-side electrodes and a distance from said side-by-side electrodes to end of said ink guide on side of said recording medium set in a range of 1 : 0.7 to 1 : 2.8

***Brescia et al discloses:***

- **regarding claim 16**, a ratio between an effective spacing between said side-by-side electrodes and a distance from said side-by-side electrodes to end of said ink guide on side of said recording medium set in a range of 1 : 0.7 to 1 : 2.8 (Figures 3, 3A; Column 4, Lines 7 – 24), for the purpose of supplying the energy required for the jet and obtain good wear resistance.

***Miroku discloses:***

- **regarding claim 16**, two or more ejection electrodes that comprises side-by-side electrodes (4) arranged on both sides of said ink guide so as to oppose each other with a predetermined spacing (Figure 3; Abstract; Column 1, Lines 5 – 11; Lines 45 – 56), for the purpose of suitably charging ink drops determined with respect to a spacing defined between ink droplets.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of a ratio between an effective inside diameter of surrounding electrode and a distance from said surrounding electrode to end of ink guide on side of recording medium is set in a range of 1 : 0.7 to 1 : 2.8; ejection electrode that comprises side-by-side electrodes arranged on both sides of said ink guide so as to oppose each other with a predetermined spacing as taught by Brescia et al and Miroku into the device of Suganuma. The motivations for doing so would have been to supply the energy required for the jet and obtain good wear resistance; purpose of properly spacing the electrodes; and purpose of suitably charging ink drops determined with respect to spacing defined between ink droplets.

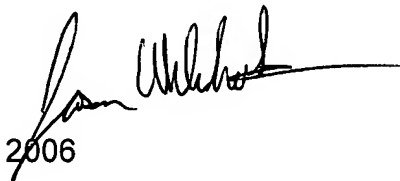
**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason Uhlenhake whose telephone number is (571) 272-5916. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Meier can be reached on (571) 272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JSU  
January 12, 2006



K. FEGGINS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER